

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
14 June 2001 (14.06.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/42980 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G06F 17/24**

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/33129

(22) International Filing Date: 7 December 2000 (07.12.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
09/455,805 7 December 1999 (07.12.1999) US

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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

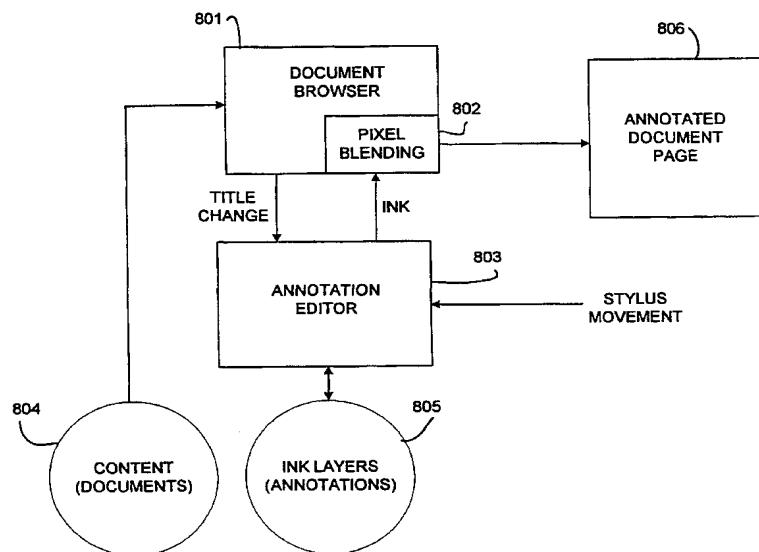
(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— With international search report.

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ANNOTATING AN ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT INDEPENDENTLY OF ITS CONTENT



WO 01/42980 A1

(57) Abstract: A system, method, and apparatus for annotating an electronic document independently of its content is provided. According to one variation, a tablet and stylus-based computer is programmed with a document browser that permits a user to annotate documents viewed through the browser. The annotations are stored separately from the viewed document pages but are correlated with the pages such that when a previously annotated page is revisited, annotations relating to that page are retrieved and displayed on top of the page as an "ink" layer. Three different annotation modes are possible: ink, highlight, and erase. Each mode can be selected through a user interface supplied through the browser or through controls embedded in a document.

1 **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ANNOTATING AN ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT**
2 **INDEPENDENTLY OF ITS CONTENT**

3

4 **Inventors:** Andrew Baird, Susan Woolf, Darryl Rubin, John Beezer, and Sheng Jiang

5

6 **TECHNICAL FIELD**

7 This invention relates generally to document browsers and pages that are displayed
8 using such browsers. More particularly, the invention provides a method and apparatus for
9 allowing a user to add annotations and other markings to an electronic document
10 independently of the content of the document.

11 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

12 Web browsers are conventionally used to display documents created with a standard
13 descriptive language such as Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML). Documents written in
14 such languages can be displayed with various visual and audio effects such as color,
15 animation, sound effects, and the like. The documents may include text, bitmap images,
16 graphics, and other types of content.

17 Web browsers (or, more generally, "document browsers") typically provide functions
18 which permit a user to advance forward and backward among a series of related pages; to jump
19 to a specified page; to jump to pages that are referenced via a so-called "hyperlink" embedded
20 in a page; and to maintain a list of recently viewed pages. Although frequently used to
21 navigate through web pages on the Internet, document browsers can be used to display pages
22 that reside on a local area network or even a local computer on which the browser executes.

23 Recently, as computers have become smaller, it has become possible to run browsers
24 on notebook computers, palm-sized computers, and so-called "tablet and stylus" computers.
25 The latter devices typically comprise a thin computer roughly the size of a sheet of paper with
26 a large writing surface that doubles as a display, and a stylus that substitutes for a keyboard.
27 A user can display and edit documents using the stylus as a writing instrument.

28 One potential application for such hand-held computers is the display of mass-
29 produced documents such as books, maps, and other descriptive material. For example, a user
30 who purchases a textbook or fictional work on a CD-ROM or other medium can display the
31 work using a small computer such as a tablet-based computer.

1 In some instances, a user may want to annotate or otherwise mark pages displayed on
2 the computer. Using a conventional word processing program, a user can rearrange text,
3 highlight certain words or phrases, or delete portions of the text. Such features require that the
4 user have access to the underlying content (e.g., the descriptive material that forms the work).
5 In the case of copyrighted materials, however, editing capabilities may not be available to
6 modify the underlying materials. Certain text may be copy-protected or otherwise unavailable
7 for editing using normal editing tools, or may not be in a format suitable for word processing.
8 In such circumstances, there may be no practical way for a user to annotate such works. As
9 one example, a student viewing a copy-or edit-protected textbook on a tablet-based computer
10 may have no practical way of making notes directly in the textbook. Such a feature would be
11 desirable notwithstanding the copy protection or unavailability of general editing functions for
12 the document.

13 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

14 The present invention provides a method and apparatus for users to annotate
15 documents in a document browser without changing the contents of the documents. According
16 to one variation of the invention, a tablet and stylus-based computer is programmed with a
17 document browser that permits a user to annotate documents that are viewed through the
18 browser. The annotations are stored separately from the viewed document pages but are
19 correlated with the pages such that when a previously annotated page is revisited, annotations
20 relating to that page are retrieved and displayed on top of the page as an “ink” layer.

21 According to one variation of the invention, three different annotation modes are
22 provided: ink, highlight, and erase. Each mode can be selected through a user interface
23 supplied through the browser or through controls embedded in a document. The annotation
24 functions can be implemented as an Active-X® control, as an Applet, or as dedicated code
25 integrated into the browser. Other features and advantages of the invention will become
26 apparent through the following description, the figures, and the appended claims.

27 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

28 FIG. 1 shows a conventional general-purpose computing environment that can be
29 employed in various embodiments of the invention.

30 FIG. 2 shows a conventional tablet and stylus-based computer that can be used

1 according to one aspect of the invention.

2 FIG. 3 is a conceptual view showing an ink layer 302 arranged on top of an underlying
3 document page 301. The ink layer may include opaque and translucent markings.

4 FIG. 4 shows a user interface on a computer screen including a menu 402 that permits
5 a user to select from among a plurality of annotation modes on a displayed document.

6 FIG. 5 shows a user interface on a computer screen including an opaque annotation
7 501 and a highlighted annotation 502, both superimposed over a displayed document.

8 FIG. 6 shows a user interface on a computer screen including an opaque annotation
9 601 in a pre-erase state.

10 FIG. 7 shows a user interface on a computer screen including an opaque annotation
11 701 in a post-erase state, where the annotation has been partially erased.

12 FIG. 8 shows one possible software design for implementing various principles of the
13 invention.

14 FIG. 9A shows a flowchart indicating various steps that can be executed to provide an
15 annotation function according to certain inventive principles.

16 FIG. 9B shows a flowchart indicating how previously created annotations can be
17 superimposed over a document page.

18 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

19 FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a conventional general-purpose digital computing
20 environment that can be used to implement various aspects of the invention. Computer 100
21 includes a processing unit 110, a system memory 120, and a system bus 130 that couples
22 various system components including the system memory to the processing unit 110. The
23 system bus 130 may be any of several types of bus structures including a memory bus or
24 memory controller, a peripheral bus, and a local bus using any of a variety of bus architectures.
25 The system memory includes read only memory (ROM) 140 and random access memory
26 (RAM) 150.

27 A basic input/output system 160 (BIOS), containing the basic routines that help to
28 transfer information between elements within the computer 100, such as during start-up, is
29 stored in ROM 140. Computer 100 also includes a hard disk drive 170 for reading from and
30 writing to a hard disk (not shown), a magnetic disk drive 180 for reading from or writing to

1 a removable magnetic disk 190, and an optical disk drive 191 for reading from or writing to
2 a removable optical disk 192 such as a CD ROM or other optical media. The hard disk drive
3 170, magnetic disk drive 180, and optical disk drive 191 are connected to the system bus 130
4 by a hard disk drive interface 192, a magnetic disk drive interface 193, and an optical disk
5 drive interface 194, respectively. The drives and their associated computer-readable media
6 provide nonvolatile storage of computer readable instructions, data structures, program
7 modules and other data for the personal computer 100. It will be appreciated by those skilled
8 in the art that other types of computer readable media which can store data that is accessible
9 by a computer, such as magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, digital video disks, Bernoulli
10 cartridges, random access memories (RAMs), read only memories (ROMs), and the like, may
11 also be used in the exemplary operating environment.

12 A number of program modules can be stored on the hard disk, magnetic disk 190,
13 optical disk 192, ROM 140 or RAM 150, including an operating system 195, one or more
14 application programs 196, other program modules 197, and program data 198. A user can enter
15 commands and information into the computer 100 through input devices such as a keyboard
16 101 and pointing device 102. Other input devices (not shown) may include a microphone,
17 joystick, game pad, satellite dish, scanner, or the like. These and other input devices are often
18 connected to the processing unit 110 through a serial port interface 106 that is coupled to the
19 system bus, but may be connected by other interfaces, such as a parallel port, game port or a
20 universal serial bus (USB). A monitor 107 or other type of display device is also connected
21 to the system bus 130 via an interface, such as a video adapter 108. In addition to the monitor,
22 personal computers typically include other peripheral output devices (not shown), such as
23 speakers and printers.

24 The computer 100 can operate in a networked environment using logical connections
25 to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer 109. Remote computer 109 can
26 be a server, a router, a network PC, a peer device or other common network node, and
27 typically includes many or all of the elements described above relative to computer 100,
28 although only a memory storage device 111 has been illustrated in FIG. 1. The logical
29 connections depicted in FIG. 1 include a local area network (LAN) 112 and a wide area
30 network (WAN) 113. Such networking environments are commonplace in offices, enterprise-

1 wide computer networks, intranets and the Internet.

2 When used in a LAN networking environment, the computer 100 is connected to the
3 local network 112 through a network interface or adapter 114. When used in a WAN
4 networking environment, the personal computer 100 typically includes a modem 115 or other
5 means for establishing a communications over the wide area network 113, such as the Internet.
6 The modem 115, which may be internal or external, is connected to the system bus 130 via the
7 serial port interface 106. In a networked environment, program modules depicted relative to
8 the personal computer 100, or portions thereof, may be stored in the remote memory storage
9 device.

10 It will be appreciated that the network connections shown are exemplary and other
11 means of establishing a communications link between the computers can be used. The
12 existence of any of various well-known protocols such as TCP/IP, Ethernet, FTP, HTTP and
13 the like is presumed, and the system can be operated in a client-server configuration to permit
14 a user to retrieve web pages from a web-based server. Any of various conventional web
15 browsers can be used to display and manipulate data on web pages.

16 FIG. 2 shows a tablet and stylus computer that can be used in accordance with various
17 aspects of the present invention. Any or all of the features, subsystems, and functions in the
18 system of FIG. 1 can be included in the computer of FIG. 2. Computer 201 includes a large
19 display surface 202 (e.g., a flat panel display) on which a plurality of windows 203 is
20 displayed. Using stylus 204, a user can select, highlight, and write on the display area.
21 Computer 201 interprets marks made using stylus 204 in order to manipulate data, enter text,
22 and execute conventional computer application tasks such as spreadsheets, word processing
23 programs, and the like. One commercially available tablet and stylus computer incorporating
24 many of these features is the Stylistic 2300 computer sold by Fujitsu Personal Systems, Inc.,
25 of Santa Clara, California.

26 A stylus could be equipped with buttons or other features to augment its selection
27 capabilities. In one embodiment, a stylus could be implemented as a “pencil” or “pen” in
28 which one end constitutes a writing portion and the other end constitutes an “eraser” end
29 which, when moved across the display, indicates that portions of the display are to be erased.
30 Other types of input devices such as a mouse, trackball, or the like could be used.

1 Additionally, a user's own finger could be used to select or indicate portions of the displayed
2 image on a touch-sensitive or proximity-sensitive display. Consequently, the term "user input
3 device" is intended to have a broad definition and encompasses many variations on well-
4 known input devices.

5 FIG. 3 is a conceptual view showing a computer screen on which a document page 301
6 is displayed using a document browser. As is conventional, the document page contains text
7 and/or graphics of interest to the user (i.e., "content"). In accordance with the invention, a
8 special "ink" layer 302 is superimposed over the document page 301. Using stylus 305, the
9 user can highlight certain parts of the document 304, which are then shown in a highlighted
10 color (e.g., yellow) against the background text.

11 Also using stylus 305, the user can mark opaque annotations 303 on the computer
12 display, which appear to be written on the page itself. (Although ink layer 302 is shown as
13 a separate layer in FIG. 3, this view is for conceptual purposes only; the user would see only
14 document page 301 with annotations superimposed over the text and/or graphics on the page).
15 According to one aspect of the invention, annotations made by a user on document page 301
16 are maintained as a separate "ink" layer 302 that is superimposed over and blended with pixels
17 on the document page. Consequently, even though the annotations appear to be made directly
18 on the underlying document, they are actually maintained in a separate display layer blended
19 with the document page being viewed.

20 In one embodiment, annotations are specific to each user, such that other users who
21 view the same document will not see a previous user's annotations. This feature can be
22 implemented using log-ins or other user identifiers. For an identical document retrieved at two
23 different remote computers each having the inventive features, annotations made on one
24 remote computer would not show up on the other remote computer, since the annotations are
25 made independently of the document content. It is, however, within the scope of the invention
26 to permit sharing of annotations if desired.

27 Although the inventive principles are described with respect to a tablet and stylus
28 computer, these principles can be applied to other types of computers, including desktop
29 systems, notebook computers, and the like. Many types of input devices, such as touch-
30 sensitive displays and the like, can be used to indicate those portions of the display that are to

1 be annotated. Moreover, as explained above, many variations on a basic stylus are of course
2 possible, including an embodiment in which the stylus includes a writing end and an “erasing”
3 end.

4 FIG. 4 shows a user interface on a computer screen on which a document page 401 is
5 displayed using a document browser. In accordance with one embodiment of the invention,
6 the user interface includes an annotation mode selection menu 402 that permits a user to select
7 from among a plurality of annotation modes for a displayed document. By tapping the stylus
8 on pen button 403, the user can cause the annotation mode selection menu 402 to be displayed.
9 A mode indicator 404 indicates the current annotation mode for the document browser.

10 According to one variation of the invention, these modes can include an “ink” mode,
11 a “highlight” mode, and an “erase” mode. Additionally, a “selection” mode permits the user
12 to switch to normal browser functions. As shown in FIG. 4, the user interface is already in
13 “erase” mode (indicated by mode indicator 404), so that “erase” is not shown as one of the
14 available modes in menu 402.

15 It is not necessary to provide an explicit “mode selection” feature as described above;
16 instead, mode selection can be implicit in the manner by which the input device is used. As
17 one example, a stylus could be used to provide an ink mode when the stylus is used as a
18 writing implement; a highlighting mode when the stylus is held a certain way or when a button
19 is pressed on the stylus; and an erase mode when an “erasing” end of the stylus is moved
20 across portions of the display. As another example, one of the modes (e.g., the ink mode)
21 could be established as a default mode when a user input device is manipulated, with other
22 modes being selected based on additional user inputs or manipulations or even voice
23 commands, for example. Many other variations are of course possible.

24 FIG. 5 shows a user interface on a computer screen including the document of FIG. 4.
25 Using the “ink” mode, the user has annotated a portion of the document 501 with an opaque
26 ink color (e.g., black or blue). The user has also highlighted a different portion of the
27 document 502 using the “highlight” mode. The highlighted portion 502 appears in a
28 translucent color (e.g., yellow) superimposed over the underlying document. Using the “ink”
29 and “highlight” modes, the user is able to annotate pages viewed through the document
30 browser as needed.

1 FIGS. 6 and 7 show one possible approach for implementing an “erase” mode. FIG.
2 6 shows a pre-erase screen in which the user has annotated a document page using an opaque
3 ink color 601. FIG. 7 shows the same screen of FIG. 6 after the user has selected the “erase”
4 mode and moved the stylus across a portion of the annotated region 601, leaving a partially
5 erased annotation 701. Using the “erase” mode, the user can remove previous annotations
6 from the computer screen. The width of the eraser function can be varied to suit various
7 applications, or it can even be user-selectable.

8 FIG. 8 shows one possible software design for implementing various principles of the
9 invention. As shown in FIG. 8, a document browser 801 permits a user to retrieve and view
10 content in the form of documents from a document storage area 804. The documents can be
11 stored locally on the user’s computer (e.g., on CD-ROM disks and the like), or they can be
12 stored remotely and retrieved across a network such as the Internet. Annotation editor 803
13 retrieves and stores annotations in “ink layers” stored in a storage device or area 805. As with
14 document storage, ink layer storage area 805 can be local or remotely located.

15 Annotations retrieved from storage area 805 are provided to pixel blending function
16 802, which is indicated as a newly provided function within document browser 801.
17 Alternatively, pixel blending function 802 can be provided separately (e.g., in the operating
18 system, for example). In general, pixel blending function 802 blends pixels from a document
19 page with corresponding pixels from an annotation or “ink” layer mapped to that document
20 page, and generates a blended pixel image that is displayed as an annotated document page
21 806.

22 In one embodiment, each opaque annotation pixel replaces a corresponding pixel on
23 a document page, whereas each translucent annotation pixel (e.g., highlighting) is blended
24 with a corresponding pixel value on a document page to produce a different color from that
25 in the original document. Pixel blending functions such as alpha blending are well known and
26 no further elaboration of this feature is required.

27 Annotations can be saved as “strokes” in a data structure and stored locally in a file
28 associated with the currently displayed page of the document. Each stroke can comprise a
29 stroke type (e.g., annotate, highlight or erase), a stroke width, and a stroke color in addition
30 to coordinates indicating the stroke trajectory. In various embodiments, annotation storage

1 occurs automatically, such that whenever the input device is released (or lifted), a new stroke
2 is automatically stored.

3 Alternatively, it is of course possible to store annotations as a bitmap image having the
4 same or similar dimensions as the presently displayed document page, such that the annotation
5 image can be superimposed over the document page. Combinations of these approaches are
6 of course possible. For example, opaque annotations could be stored in a data structure, while
7 highlighting could be stored as a bitmap image.

8 According to one embodiment, document browser 801 generates a title change event
9 to annotation editor 803 each time a different document page is selected through document
10 browser 801. This permits annotation editor 803 to retrieve previously stored annotations for
11 a page, and to create a new annotation file for a newly displayed page. Annotation editor 803
12 intercepts stylus movements from a stylus or other cursor movement device and provides them
13 to document browser 801 after any annotation processing has been performed. In one
14 embodiment, browser 801 can constantly generate "screen paint" commands that are
15 intercepted so that a blended image is continuously generated.

16 Annotation editor 803 can be implemented as an Active-X® control element, as an
17 Applet, or as other forms of software functions. Annotation editor 803 and any related
18 functions can be embedded into a document viewed through browser 801, such that viewing
19 the document provides the annotation functions.

20 FIG. 9A shows a flowchart indicating various steps that can be executed to provide an
21 annotation function according to one embodiment. It will be appreciated that many different
22 approaches for carrying out the inventive principles are possible, and the steps shown are
23 intended to be exemplary only. For example, although the steps are illustrated as being
24 performed sequentially, they can in fact be performed by different components at different
25 times in an object-oriented system using event-driven processing techniques. The steps shown
26 can be implemented in software that is stored on a storage medium such as a disk.

27 Beginning in step 901, a stylus "down" event is detected. As noted previously, any of
28 various input devices such as a mouse with key clicks or others can be used. In step 902, a test
29 is performed to determine whether the annotation mode has been enabled. (See FIG. 4). If
30 the annotation mode is not presently active, then in step 903 processing returns to the browser

1 (i.e., the stylus movement command is passed through to document browser 801).

2 In step 904, after it has been determined that the annotation mode is active, the page
3 identifier for the currently displayed page is retrieved. It is contemplated but not necessary
4 that each document page have a unique identifier (e.g., a unique URL). In step 905, a test is
5 performed to determine whether the currently displayed page has a previously existing “ink”
6 or “annotation” file associated therewith. If such an ink file exists, it is retrieved from storage
7 area 805 (see FIG. 8). If no such file exists, a new ink file is created in step 906, preferably
8 using a name that readily corresponds to the displayed document page.

9 After an ink file has been retrieved or newly created, a test is performed in step 907 to
10 determine whether the annotation mode is “ink” mode. If the current annotation mode is “ink”
11 mode, then in step 911 opaque pixels are written into the ink file at the current stylus position.
12 The number of pixels written can be varied depending on the width or “swath” to be used for
13 the annotation. For a wide swath (e.g., a magic marker type of annotation), a plurality of
14 pixels can be written surrounding the current stylus position. For a narrower swath (e.g., a
15 pinpoint type of annotation), a smaller number of pixels (e.g., one pixel wide) can be written
16 to the annotation file at the current stylus position. It is within the scope of the invention to
17 permit the user to select or change the width of the annotation marks.

18 In step 914, a pixel blending operation is performed, such that the pixels in the ink file
19 are blended with pixels from the document, which causes the document to be displayed with
20 annotations. (As described above, opaque pixels may entirely replace those in the viewed
21 document). In step 915, a test is performed to determine whether the stylus or other input
22 device has been lifted or disengaged. If so, then in step 916 the ink layer is stored, and
23 processing returns to the browser in step 917. Otherwise, annotations continue at step 902,
24 and can be stored as part of the same stroke. If the user again presses the stylus or input device
25 against the document, then annotations resume in step 901.

26 Returning to step 907, if the present mode is not “ink” mode, then a test is made in
27 step 908 to determine whether highlight mode was selected. If highlight mode is active, then
28 in step 912 translucent pixels are written at the current stylus position. For example, yellow,
29 pink, or other translucent colors can be stored at the current stylus position. As before, the
30 pixels are blended in step 914, changing the resulting pixels on output but nevertheless

1 permitting the user to see the original document pixels in a modified form. Processing
2 continues as described previously.

3 In step 908, if highlight mode is not currently active, then in step 909 a test is
4 performed to determine whether erase mode is active. If so, then in step 913 the pixels at the
5 current stylus position are cleared or zeroed out. As with highlight mode, the width of the
6 erasure can be preset to a swath wider than one pixel, and the width can be different than the
7 highlight or annotation pixel width. As before, the remaining non-erased pixels are blended
8 with the original document image in step 914 and processing continues until the ink layer is
9 stored.

10 FIG. 9B shows a flowchart indicating how previously created annotations can be
11 superimposed over a document page. In step 918, a title change event is detected in document
12 browser 801, and is sent to annotation editor 803. In various embodiments, a title change
13 event occurs whenever the presently viewed document page changes. This may occur when
14 the user jumps to a new document page, or when the user moves forward or backward among
15 a sequence of related document pages, such as might occur in a book or a set of related
16 hyperlinks. Other types of events, such as a “status change” event, for example, can be used
17 instead of a title change event.

18 In step 919, a test is performed to determine whether an ink layer already exists for the
19 new document page. If no ink layer exists for the page, processing returns to the document
20 browser and the page is displayed normally. If an ink layer exists for the page, then in step
21 920 the ink layer is retrieved. In step 921, the pixels from the retrieved ink layer are blended
22 with the displayed page and the resulting image appears on the computer display. Thereafter,
23 processing returns to the browser. A separate ink layer file can be created for each document
24 page, or one ink file can be created for an entire document and indexed according to pages on
25 which the annotations appear. Other approaches are of course possible.

26 Thus has been described a system, method, and apparatus for annotating electronic
27 document pages using an annotation editor that stores annotations independently of the content
28 of the underlying document. It will be appreciated that many modifications and variations of
29 the invention are possible, and the scope of the invention is not limited by the specific
30 examples and descriptions herein.

1 **CLAIMS**

2 We claim:

3 1. A computer-implemented method of annotating pages of an electronic document
4 independently of the contents of the document, comprising the steps of:5 (1) displaying a page of the electronic document on a computer display device
6 using a document browser that permits a user to move forward and backward among a
7 plurality of document pages;8 (2) selecting an annotation mode that permits the user to annotate the currently
9 displayed document page;10 (3) annotating parts of the currently displayed page by moving a user input device
11 to indicate where on the currently displayed document page the annotations should appear;
12 and13 (4) storing annotations made in step (3) in a data structure separate from the
14 electronic document.15 2. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein step (3) comprises the
16 step of using opaque markings that obscure portions of the currently displayed document
17 page.18 3. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein step (3) comprises the
19 step of using a translucent highlighting that does not completely obscure the annotated
20 portions of the currently displayed document page.21 4. The computer-implemented method of claim 3, wherein step (3) comprises the
22 step of blending pixels from the currently displayed document with a translucent color to
23 produce a translucent annotation.24 5. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein step (3) comprises the
25 step of using an erase highlighting that erases previously annotated areas of the currently
26 displayed document page.27 6. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein step (3) comprises the
28 step of using a stylus with a tablet computer system.29 7. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, wherein step (3) comprises the
30 step of storing a separate stroke for each annotation, wherein each stroke corresponds to a

1 continuous set of movement when the user input device is activated.

2 8. The computer-implemented method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

3 (5) moving to a different document page;

4 (6) retrieving previously stored annotations associated with the different document

5 page; and

6 (7) displaying the retrieved annotations on the computer display device

7 superimposed over the different document page.

8 9. The computer-implemented method of claim 8, wherein step (6) comprises the

9 step of detecting a title change event in the document browser and, in response thereto,

10 locating an annotation file corresponding to the different document page.

11 10. A system for annotating electronic documents independently of the content of

12 the documents comprising:

13 a computer display device;

14 a computer programmed with a document browser that permits a user to display an

15 electronic document on the computer display device and to move forward and backward

16 among a plurality of document pages;

17 a computer input device that permits the user to indicate portions of a currently

18 displayed document page; and

19 computer software that permits the user to annotate parts of the currently displayed

20 document page according to indicated portions of the currently displayed document,

21 wherein the computer software displays the annotated parts of the currently displayed

22 document page on the computer display device and stores annotations made by the user in

23 a data structure separate from the currently displayed document page.

24 11. The system of claim 10, wherein the computer software displays and stores

25 opaque annotations that obscure annotated portions of the currently displayed document

26 page.

27 12. The system of claim 10, wherein the computer software displays and stores

28 translucent highlight annotations that do not completely obscure annotated portions of the

29 currently displayed document page.

30 13. The system of claim 10, wherein the computer software displays and stores

1 erased annotations that remove previously made annotations on the currently displayed
2 document page.

3 14. The system of claim 10, wherein the computer display device comprises a flat
4 panel display, and wherein the computer input device comprises a stylus.

5 15. The system of claim 10, wherein the computer software retrieves, upon
6 detecting a title change event, previously stored annotations associated with a different
7 document page and displays the previously stored annotations on the different document
8 page.

9 16. A computer-readable storage medium comprising computer-executable
10 instructions for performing steps comprising:

11 (1) displaying an electronic document page on a computer display device and
12 permitting a user to move forward and backward among a plurality of document pages;

13 (2) annotating parts of a currently displayed page in accordance with movement of
14 a user input device to indicate where on the currently displayed document page the
15 annotations should appear; and

16 (3) storing annotations made in step (2) in a data structure separate from the
17 electronic document.

18 17. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 16, wherein the computer-
19 executable instructions for step (2) further comprise instructions for creating an opaque
20 annotation that obscures annotated portions of the currently displayed document.

21 18. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 16, wherein the computer-
22 executable instructions for step (2) further comprise instructions for creating a translucent
23 annotation that does not completely obscure annotations portions of the currently displayed
24 document, wherein the translucent annotation is generated by blending pixels from the
25 currently displayed document with a highlighting pixel color.

26 19. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 16, wherein the computer-
27 executable instructions for step (2) further comprise instructions for erasing portions of
28 previously created annotations.

29 20. The computer-readable storage medium of claim 16, wherein the computer-
30 readable instructions further include steps for:

- (4) in response to detecting that the user has moved to a different document page, retrieving previously stored annotations associated with the different document page; and
- (5) displaying the annotations retrieved in step (4) on the different document page.

4

5

6

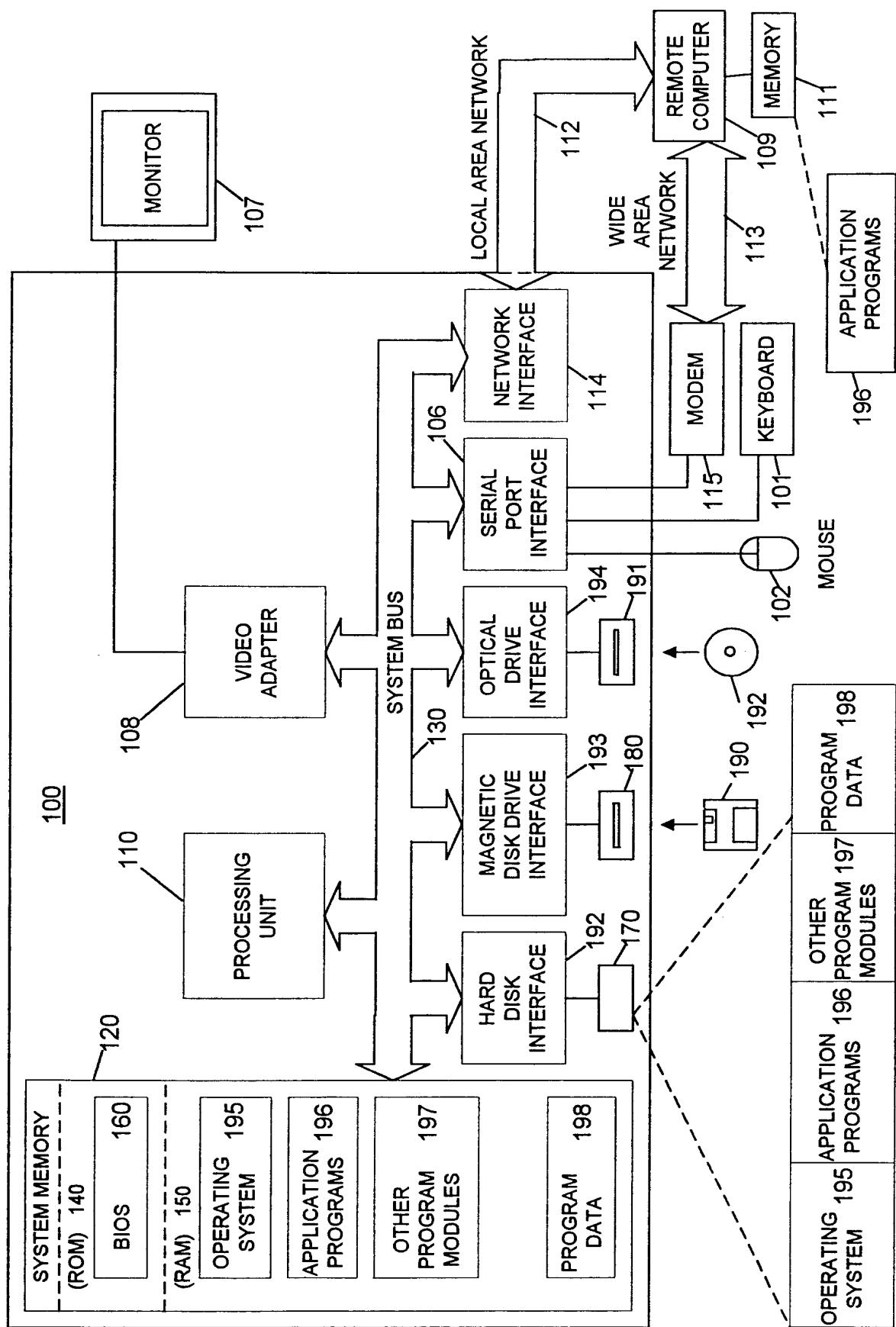


FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

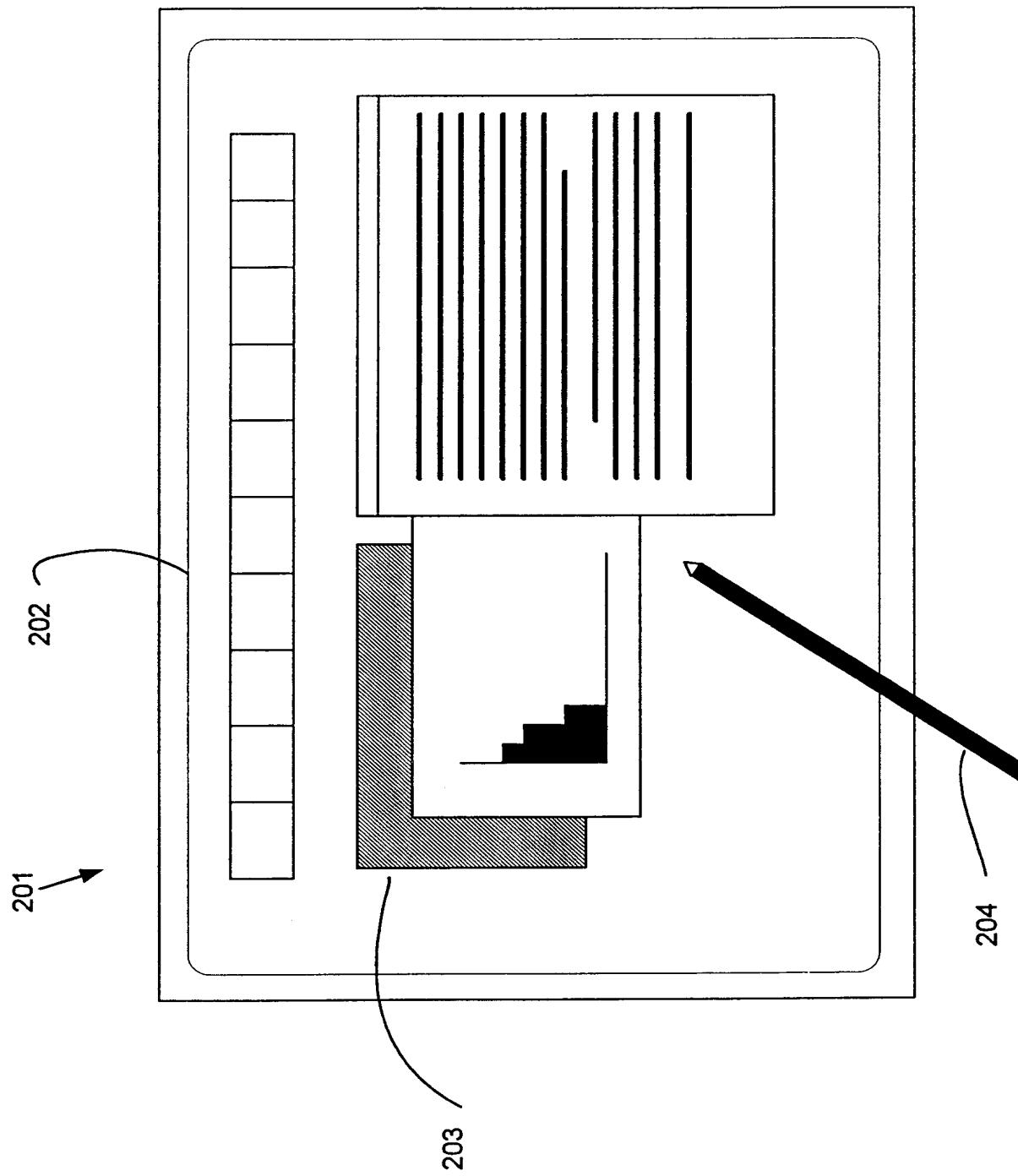


FIG. 2
(PRIOR ART)

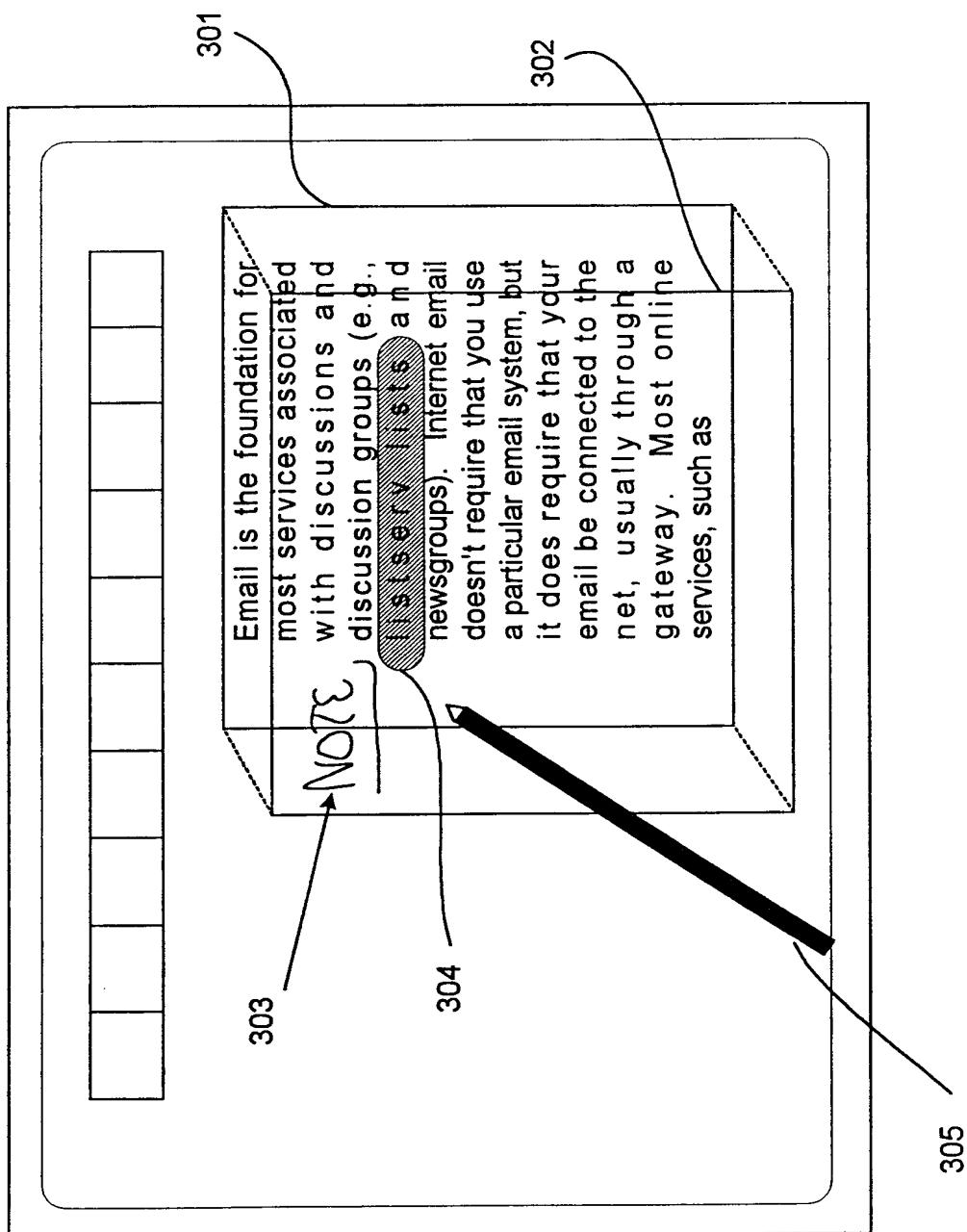


FIG. 3

From the Earth to the Moon

by Jules Verne

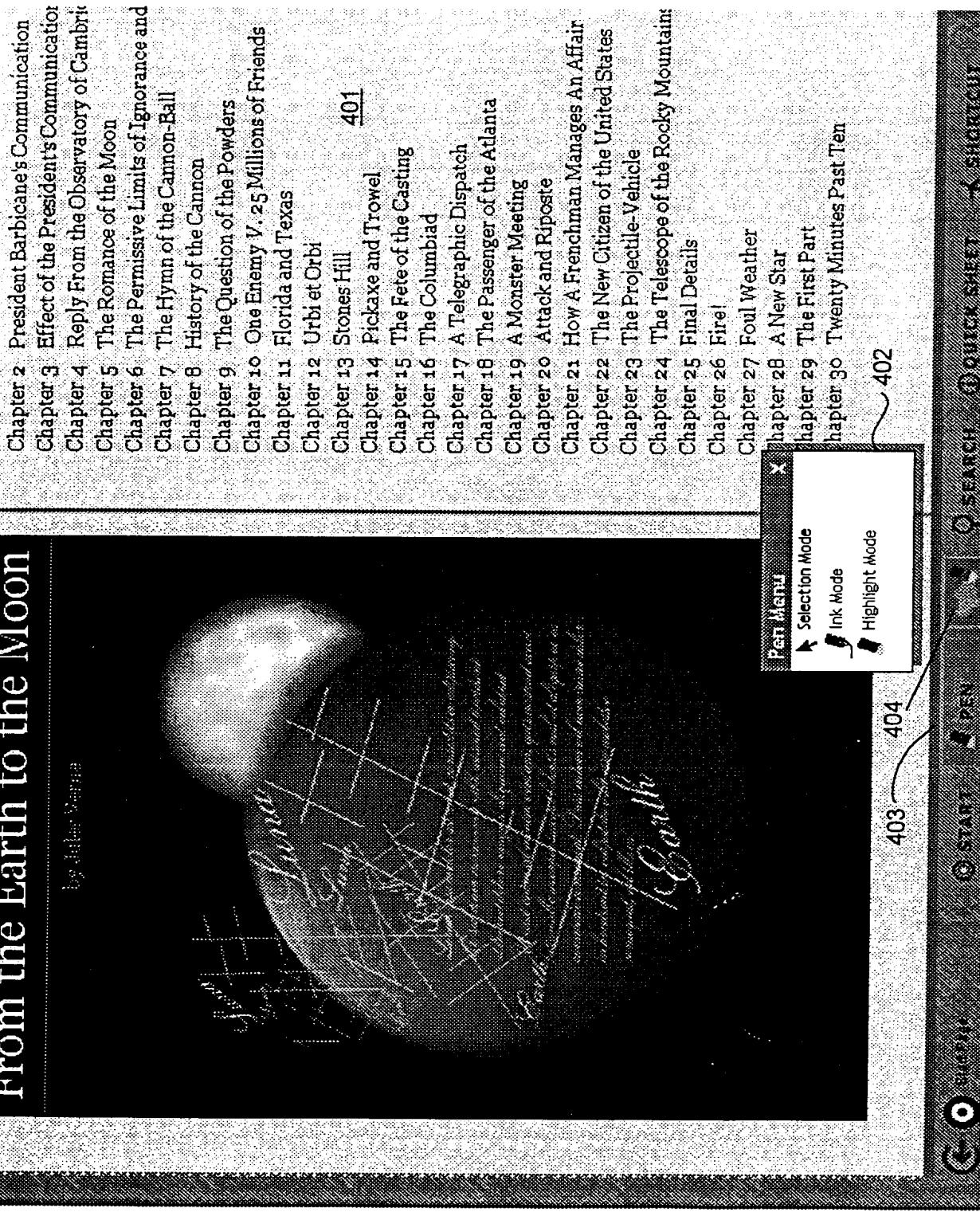
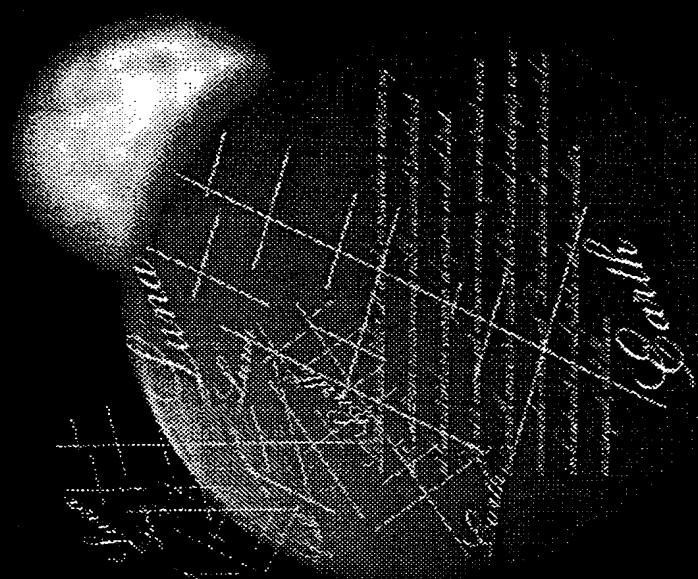


FIG. 4

From the Earth to the Moon

by Jules Verne

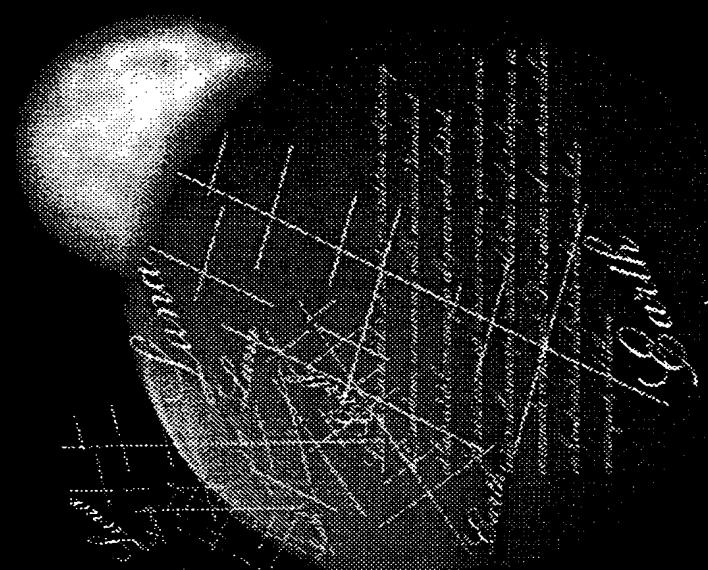


Chapter 2	President Barbicane's Communication
Chapter 3	Effect of the President's Communication
Chapter 4	Reply From the Observatory of Cambria
Chapter 5	The Romance of the Moon
Chapter 6	The Permissive Limits of Ignorance and
Chapter 7	The Hymn of the Cannon-Ball
Chapter 8	History of the Cannon
Chapter 9	The Question of the Powders
Chapter 10	One Enemy V. 25 Millions of Friends
Chapter 11	Florida and Texas
Chapter 12	Urbi et Orbi
Chapter 13	Stones Hill
Chapter 14	Pickaxe and Trowel
Chapter 15	The Fete of the Casting
Chapter 16	The Columbiad
Chapter 17	A Telegraphic Dispatch
Chapter 18	The Passenger of the Atlanta
Chapter 19	A Monster Meeting
Chapter 20	Attack and Repulse
Chapter 21	How A Frenchman Manages An Affair
Chapter 22	The New Citizen of the United States
Chapter 23	The Projectile-Vehicle
Chapter 24	The Telescope of the Rocky Mountains
Chapter 25	Final Details
Chapter 26	Fire!
Chapter 27	Foul Weather
Chapter 28	A New Star
Chapter 29	The First Part
Chapter 30	Twenty Minutes Past Ten

FIG. 5

From the Earth to the Moon

by Jules Verne



Chapter 2 President Barbicane's Communication
 Chapter 3 Effect of the President's Communication
 Chapter 4 Reply From the Observatory of Cambridge
 Chapter 5 The Romance of the Moon
 Chapter 6 The Permissive Limits of Ignorance and Bell
 Chapter 7 The Hymn of the Cannon-Ball
 Chapter 8 History of the Cannon
 Chapter 9 The Question of the Powders
 Chapter 10 One Enemy V. 25 Millions of Friends
 Chapter 11 Florida and Texas 601

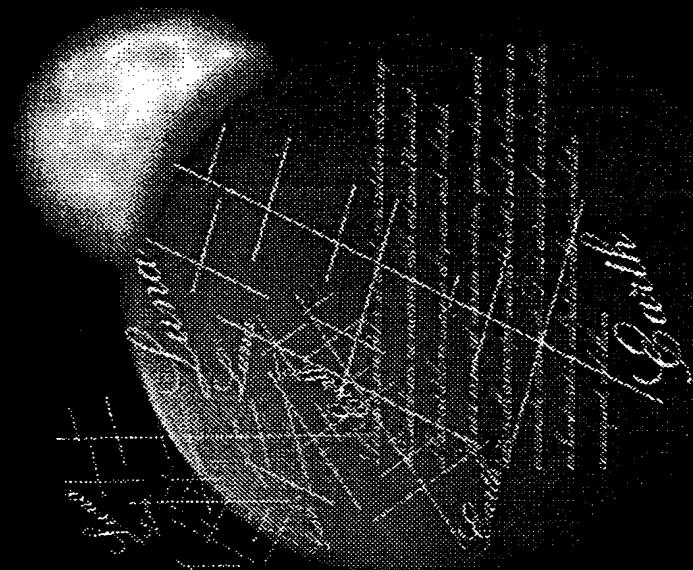
Orbital

Chapter 12 Urbi et Orbi
 Chapter 13 Stones Hill
 Chapter 14 Pickaxe and Trowel
 Chapter 15 The Fete of the Casting
 Chapter 16 The Columbiad
 Chapter 17 A Telegraphic Dispatch
 Chapter 18 The Passenger of the Atlanta
 Chapter 19 A Monster Meeting
 Chapter 20 Attack and Riposte
 Chapter 21 How A Frenchman Manages An Affair
 Chapter 22 The New Citizen of the United States
 Chapter 23 The Projectile-Vehicle
 Chapter 24 The Telescope of the Rocky Mountains
 Chapter 25 Final Details
 Chapter 26 Fire!
 Chapter 27 Foul Weather
 Chapter 28 A New Star
 Chapter 29 The First Part
 Chapter 30 Twenty Minutes Past Ten

FIG. 6

From the Earth to the Moon

by Jules Verne



Chapter 2 President Barbicane's Communication
 Chapter 3 Effect of the President's Communication
 Chapter 4 Reply From the Observatory of Cambridge
 Chapter 5 The Romance of the Moon
 Chapter 6 The Permissive Limits of Ignorance and Error
 Chapter 7 The Hymn of the Cannon-Ball
 Chapter 8 History of the Cannon
 Chapter 9 The Question of the Powders
 Chapter 10 One Enemy V. 25 Millions of Friends
 Chapter 11 Florida and Texas
 Chapter 12 Urbi et Orbi
 Chapter 13 Stones Hill
 Chapter 14 Pickaxe and Trowel
 Chapter 15 The Fete of the Casting
 Chapter 16 The Columbiad
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 Chapter 24 The Telescope of the Rocky Mountains
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 Chapter 26 Fire
 Chapter 27 Foul Weather
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 Chapter 29 The First Part
 Chapter 30 Twenty Minutes Past Ten

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FIG. 7

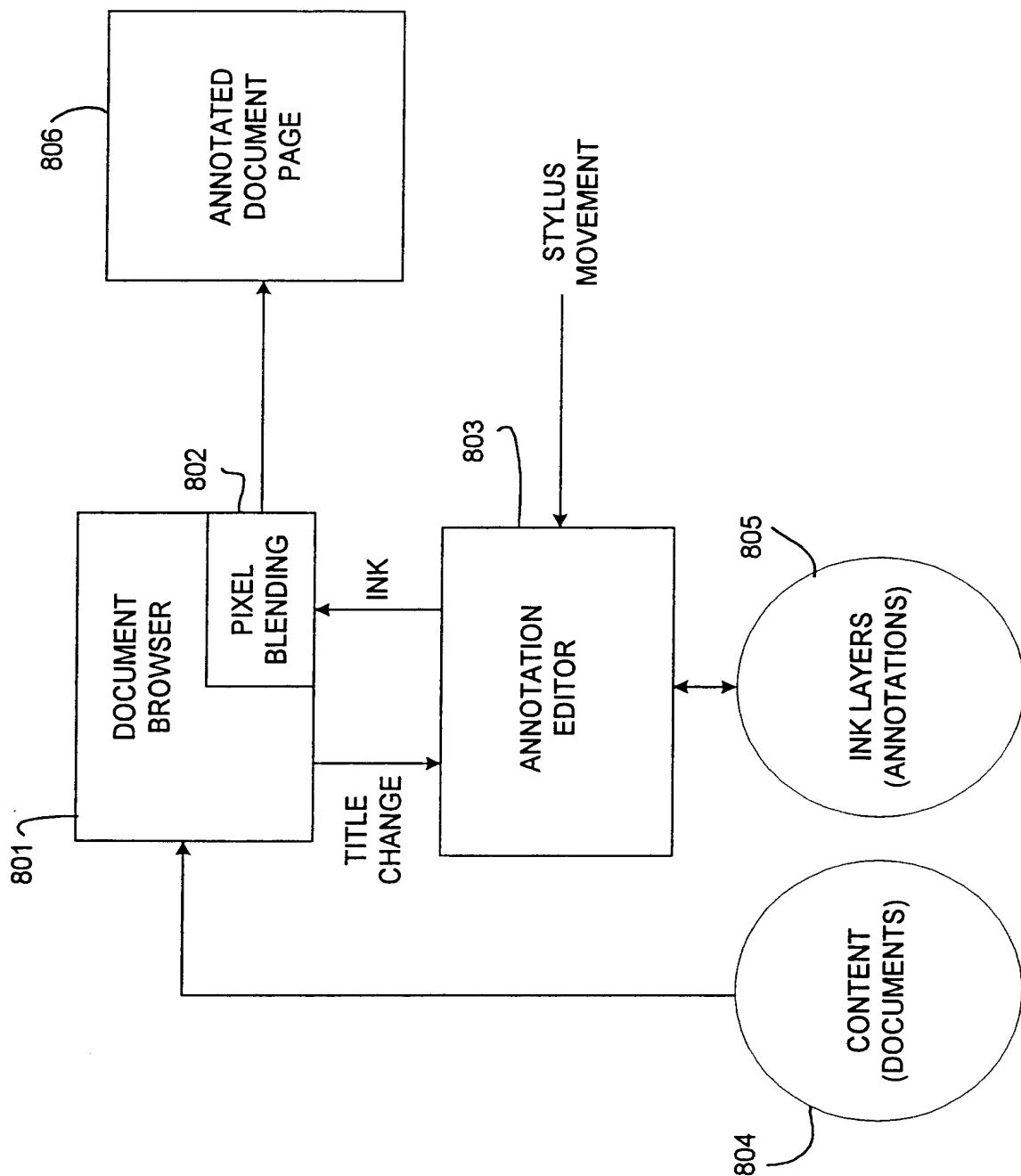


FIG. 8

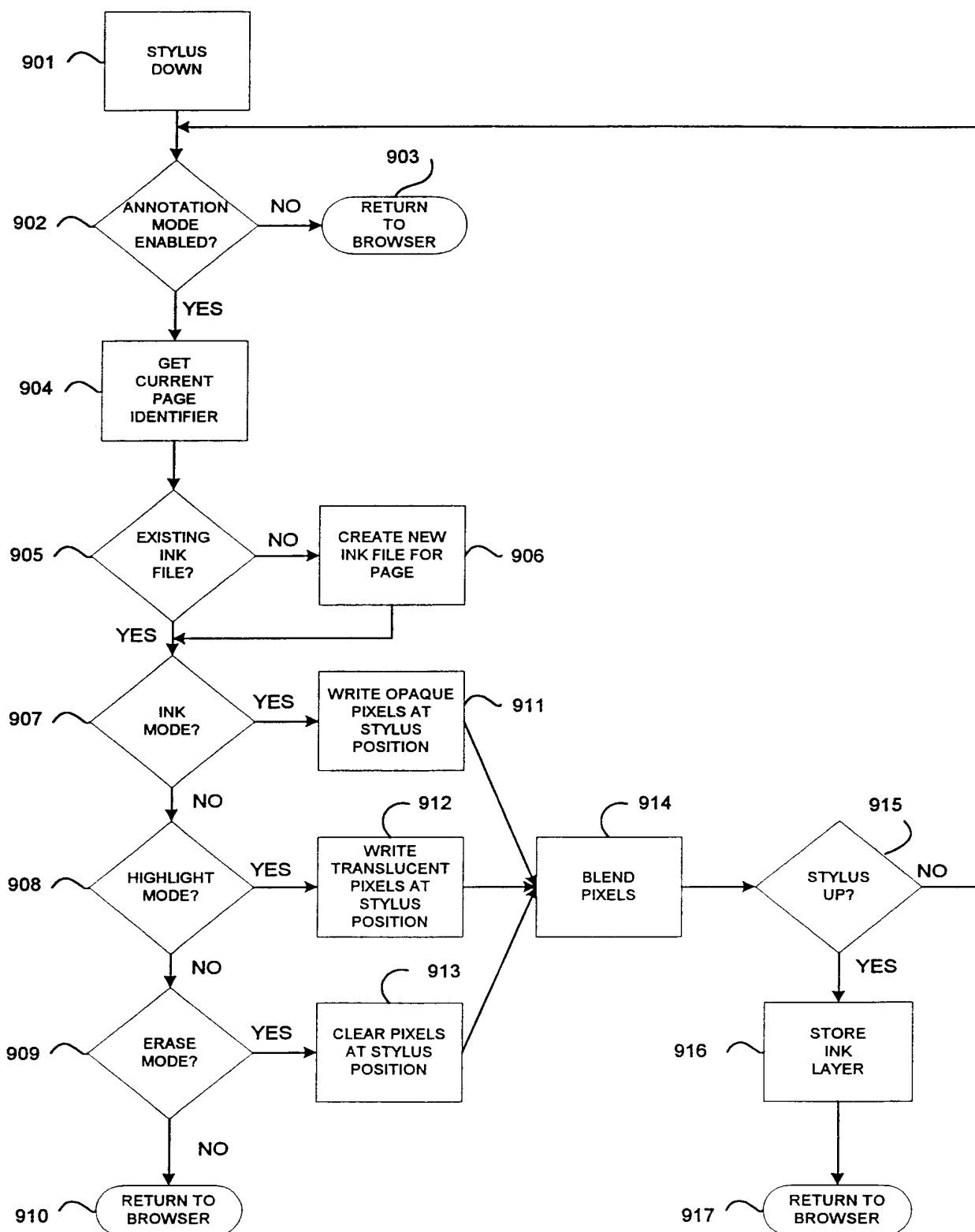


FIG. 9A

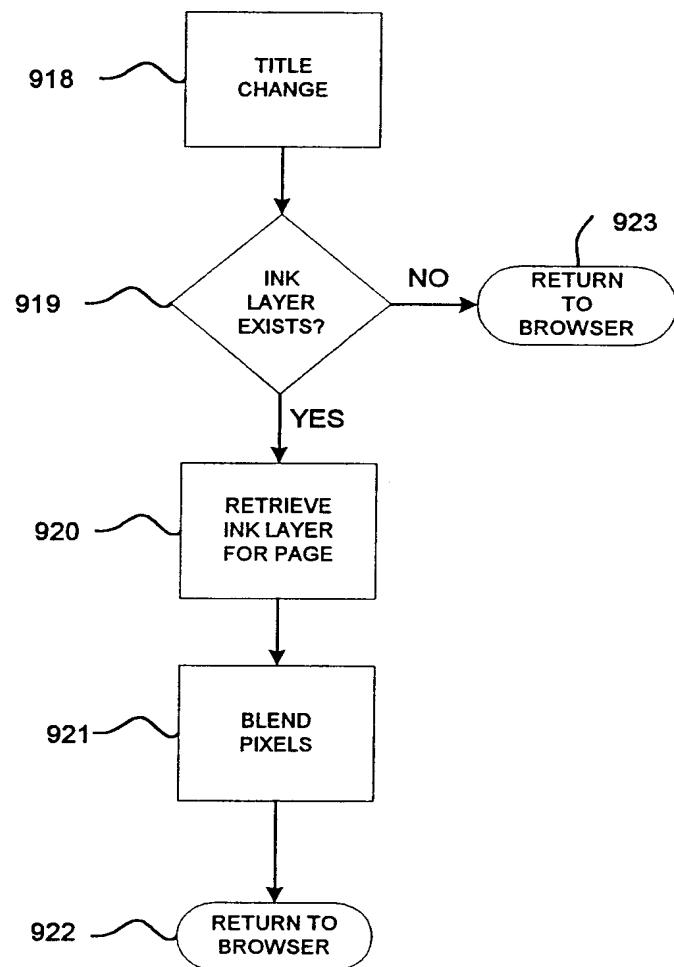


FIG. 9B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No
PCT/US 00/33129

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G06F17/24

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, COMPENDEX, INSPEC, IBM-TDB

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 97 22109 A (MOTOROLA INC) 19 June 1997 (1997-06-19) page 22, line 11 -page 26, line 33 figures 16-24 ---	1-20
X	SCHILIT B N ET AL: "DIGITAL LIBRARY INFORMATION APPLIANCES" ACM CONFERENCE ON DIGITAL LIBRARIES, US, NEW YORK, NY: ACM, 23 June 1998 (1998-06-23), pages 217-226, XP000889731 ISBN: 0-89791-965-3 the whole document ---	1,5-8, 10, 13-16, 19,20
A	---	2-4,9, 11,12, 17,18 -/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 February 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

27/02/2001

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Schmidt, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l	Application No
PCT/US 00/33129	

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>GRAEFE, C ET AL.: "Designing the Muse: A Digital Music Stand for the Symphony Musician"</p> <p>PROC. OF CONF ON HUMAN FACTORS IN COMPUTING SYSTEMS, 13 - 18 April 1996, pages 436-441, XP000979320 abstract</p> <p>section: Final Product</p> <p>-----</p>	1,5-8, 10, 13-16, 19,20
A		2-4,9, 11,12, 17,18

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 00/33129

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9722109	A 19-06-1997	AU 1569797 A	03-07-1997